



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tion of photographs. The upper half of Plate 20 reduces Holmes' drawing of the shore lines of Lake Bonneville, from Gilbert's monograph; the lower half represents the floor of an extinct lake in the Swiss valley of Engelberg, from a photograph; and the first is distinctly more educative than the second. The Delaware and Grand Rivers, Plate 16, are not successful reproductions; good drawings would be more instructive, even if less accurate than the original photograph; but good drawings cost too much nowadays. Brevity of treatment in a number of passages calls for the aid of a good teacher before the student will understand the problems discussed.

W. M. DAVIS.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CURRENT NOTES ON ANTHROPOLOGY.

AMERICAN GAMES AS EVIDENCE OF ASIATIC INTERCOURSE.

In the Internationales Archiv für Ethnographie (Bd. IX., Supp.), Dr. E. B. Tylor returns with fresh zeal to his ancient contention that the presence of two games so much alike as *parcheesi* in India and *patolli* in Mexico shows intercourse between the continents before the time of Columbus.

This betrays a regrettable misconception of the principles of ethnology as now adopted by its foremost students. Games are alike because men are alike the world over. The same similarity extends to myths, social constructions, laws and arts. That Lewis F. Morgan, forty years ago, should insist that the Iroquois of New York learned their totemic system from East Indians was pardonable in that day. Now it scarcely would be.

Dr Tylor should also study his ethnography closer. The Tarahumaras are not a distant people of an alien language' to the Aztecs, but closely related and speaking a tongue of the same Uto-Aztecan stock. That is why they call the game *patole*.

RACIAL STUDIES IN SWITZERLAND.

IN the first number of the new Swiss 'Archiv für Volkskunde,' Dr. Rudolph Martin, of Zurich, urges a complete and careful study of the living adult population of Switzerland, "in order to determine what types represent pure varieties, and what others indicate hybrid forms."

He proposes that the observer should use only a few simple implements, an anthropometer and a calliper, costing together about 85 francs. These, he suggests, could be provided by a society and loaned to observers who would find it inconvenient to purchase them.

His paper is supplemented with blank forms, showing what observations are desirable. These give the individual's name, age, birthplace, etc.; then his measurements, 28 in all; and his descriptive criteria, color of hair, eyes and complexion, shape of head, face, nose, etc. These items he believes would be ample for the purpose.

D. G. BRINTON.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES AND NEWS.

DR. EMIL HEINR. DUBOIS-REYMOND, professor of physiology in the University of Berlin, died on December 26th, at the age of seventy-eight years.

THE Emperor of Germany has conferred upon Dr. Roux the Royal Order of the Prussian Crown of the second class, which is said to be the highest decoration in his gift. It will be remembered that this order was conferred upon Pasteur some two years ago and declined by him. The German Emperor has in this case shown tact in conferring the order on one who in many ways is Pasteur's successor, and who it is understood will accept it. Dr. Behring, the discoverer, with Dr. Roux, of the antiphtheretic serum, has had the Grand Order of the Crown of Italy conferred on him.

THE Czar of Russia has conferred on M. Gérard, director of the Municipal Laboratory,